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March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

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May 4, 1863.

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2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.

3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.

4th District—N. R. Black, Union.

5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.

6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.

7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*

8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*

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11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.*

12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.

13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.

14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*

15th District—O. T. Worthington, Union.*

16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.

17th District—M. P. Buser, Union.*

18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.

19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.*

20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*

21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*

22d District—Ass. P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*

23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.

24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*

25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*

26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.

27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.*

28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*

29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*

30th District—Wm. S. Botta, Union.*

31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*

32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*

33d District—John Power, Union.*

34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.*

35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.*

36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*

37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*

38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.*

Senators marked thus (*) held over.

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Allen—John J. Galloway, Union.

Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.

Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.

Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.

Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.*

Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.

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Callaway—Dr. John Whitnee, Union.

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Hardin—Sam

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

[From the New York Ledger.]
Nellie's Lottery; or, Love vs. Laziness.

BY MARY ORME.

"I see how it is—Frank Hardwick has put my nose out of joint. You care more for his little finger, Nellie, than you do for me, soul, body and bones. I would not give sixpence for myself, and I could not sell myself for half that. I expect I shall feel jolly when you are Mrs. Frank Hardwick. You will allow me to stay home to the wedding, Nell, I suppose."

"Richard, you are a fool," said the young lady addressed as Nellie at first, and Nell when Dick Hardwick was desperate. "Yes, I am a fool; Frank is wise and you are wise also. You will let me go to thunder, and save the steady one that don't need saving."

"Do you mean to say that I have done nothing to—?" She hesitated, and added—"to make you change your habits, Richard?"

"Nellie, you know I would give up every thing, and every body that you dislike, if you would only marry me. But it is as plain as a pikestaff that you prefer Frank to me. Now, Nellie, what am I to live for, let alone working for a living, which, I confess, would not be over agreeable, if I wanted to live—as I don't. I have no occasion to break my back with hard work, or my neck in a race after distinction."

"Richard Hardwick, do you think that I would marry a boy of twenty-one, without occupation, or fixed principles, and whose greatest achievement in life, so far, has been to get into the 10th Regiment of Dragoons? And you know what it is a young fellow for that honor," said Nellie, indignantly.

"I know. I had to be born with a gold spoon in my mouth; I had to progress to six feet and an inch in height; I had to be well-off for tin at their election; and so I got in and am first corporal, and you are the girl to twist me of all this."

"I am the girl to tell you that you have not paid for the privilege of being born into a world where there is work enough and to spare."

"If every body did their part as well as you do, Nellie, all the world would be as nice as a new pin and scrubbing day would never come. I know I am idle and good for nothing; but I have no motive to be anything else. Frank is the favorite of fortune. He wins golden opinions, and there is not a girl amongst our dear five hundred friends that he could not marry. Now, Nellie, give me the least little hope that you will one day be my wife and I will do anything to please you. I will shave half my head and take to study; I'll go to Pike's Peak and drive an ox team all the way; or I'll petition the President for a place in the P. O. Failing in that, I'll turn letter-carrier, or buy a farm and raise cabbages, though every individual head should cost me a dollar and a half. Just promise the smallest chance of success."

"There was a merry twinkle in Helen Nugent's eye, but her face was grave."

"You shall have, at least, an equal chance with—"

"Frank," cried Dick, in dreadful earnest. "Just say that you will put my name in a hat with twenty other names, and I will revise and correct myself a year for the twentieth part of a chance to win you, Nellie."

"I would not like to promise to marry any one you might draw from twenty names, or three," said Nellie, with the same merry light in her eye; but I promise you, Richard, if you will do your best for one year to become an industrious and reliable man, that I will put seven names in a hat, of which yours shall be one, and if you draw your own name you shall be my husband and name the day for our marriage."

"Hurray!" cried the impulsive Dick, and he threw up his Napoleon cap, saying—"It is just as much use in the air as my own head. But what shall I do, Nellie, dear? I never did do anything but grow."

"Take your brother's advice, Richard. Frank is wise."

"Yes, and wisdom will die with him," said Dick, with as much bitterness as he could command; which, to say the truth, was not much. He was a good-natured, reckless, idle, harmless fellow who would not hurt a fly if he could help it.

Helen Nugent was the daughter of the elder Mr. Hardwick's cousin, who had been left a widow with a family of children and a very small income, and a Hardwick was never forsaken by him, however distantly related. Indeed, Mrs. Nugent was only a second cousin.

"Unfortunately," said Mr. Hardwick, "Mrs. Nugent's children are all girls, and what can be done for a family of girls?"

"And our girls are both boys," and his wife who, though a Mrs. Partington on a small scale, had the best and kindest heart.

"Mr. Hardwick," said his wife, with tears in her eyes, "you are the best man in the world, and our boys are the best boys, and our house is the best house, and our revenue of trees is the best and handsomest in town."

"Avenue of trees," said Mr. Hardwick. "Lucy, I have told you twenty times not to say revenue of trees."

"Well, I suppose you are right, Mr. Hardwick; but, for my part, I can't see any difference; as was a sayin'—what was I sayin'—Mr. Hardwick? O, it was that we had not any little girl, and Nancy Nugent has got seven. Now, it she will let us have Nellie—Nellie is five years old, and she will have the baby for a constellation, you know."

"A what?" said Mr. Hardwick, with a look of puzzled despair.

"A constellation, poor thing; and she will need it. What should I do if I was left as she is? It would not be any comfort to me to know that I had the finest house in town, with a conservatory on the top, and kaleidoscope in it to see the stars."

"Consolation, observatory and telescope," said Mr. Hardwick, very deliberately.

"Well, for my part, Mr. Hardwick, I can't see any difference; but I would like to have you say in good plain English that I may take one of Nancy Nugent's children. You need not keep telling me that I don't talk right. Goodness knows, Mr. Hardwick, that I mean to act right. In my day, girls wasn't sent to school to learn Extempore, Deuteronomy and all that. They weren't brung up, they came up."

Poor Mr. Hardwick. It was bad enough that his boys should hear his wife talk. How would a girl endure the trial when she came to be of an age to understand. Still, he had abundance of this world's goods, and his cousin had but a narrow fortune. He wanted a little girl to love, who could be an ornament to his home, and the result was that Nellie Nugent grew to womanhood under the kindly care of a woman who

could never be taught otherwise than to ask Helen to play a tune on her catarth.

"My guitar, you mean, aunt."

"Well, have it your own way, child; but bring the catarth and play to me."

Helen Nugent was twenty years old, and felt herself of a much more mature age when her idle, far away cousin, Richard, paid his addresses to her. She and Frank were the best friends in the world. They had a secret between them that would have changed all the world to Richard had he known it; but he did not dream of it, and they were prudent.

Mrs. Hardwick had an industrious, painstaking and loving mother's sorrow for poor Dick.

"Now, Richard, dear you ought to be more illustrious. Your poor father and I rise early, and worked late, at your age; besides, the Bible says them that won't eat shall not work."

"Industrious, I suppose you mean, mother," said Richard; "and then your scripture has turned a summersault."

"A what, Richard?"

"I only meant, mother, that your scripture was knocked into pi, and that you said illustrious for industrious."

"Well, for my part, I can't see any difference; and as to pie made of scripture, I never saw any, and I don't believe any body else ever did."

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, mother," said Dick.

"Well, I ain't in no danger, Richard, for I ain't got any. I should like to know how a man is to get in prison for writing another man's name, when he can't write his own? But I am always in trouble about you, Richard, because you don't work. A child of mine should go to bed with the lark, and get up with the lamb, and he never should put off till to day, what he can do to-morrow;—but it is no use for me to talk. It all comes of your being my favorite child. The sharpest roses always have the sweetest thorns," and Mrs. Hardwick's kind old eyes overflowed with tears. "You need not all of you keep trying to teach me. I know too much now."

"I give it up, mother," said Dick. "You are past praying for, I am afraid," and he went off, with a pitiful mortification to find his wise brother.

"Frank," said Dick. "I want your advice. I have got to apprentice myself to something or somebody. Nellie says I must go to work, and then she will get up a lottery, and may be I shall draw her, for she is to be the highest prize, and the only one. Come, Frank, tell me what to do. I am at my wits' end. Shall I go to Australia to dig gold, or go before the mast, till I turn out a Dana, Melville, or Ringbold? What on earth shall I do to get habits of industry?"

"I thought you would come soon for advice," said Frank. "I saw the symptoms and so I went to Nellie, and asked her what sort of a man she would choose, above all others, to marry. She said, the brownest farmer you can get up, Frank, and I went the next day to Silver Spring, just outside the village, where Balfe built his cottage, and then rented it to a market gardener to go to the city. There is twenty acres of fine land, and Balfe had just come down to sell or let, as he might find a chance. It is May, now, said I to myself, I'll take a ticket for Dick and me in Nellie's lottery, and so I bought the cottage and land, stock and tools, and hired the gardener and his wife, and the great Newfoundland dog, and all Mrs. Dodge's hens, and her brindle cow, and the white goat. It is a fine plantation of the Liliplutian order. We will go to work, Richard, and if you win Nellie, I'll give up my half of the place to you, for father has bought it for us both. If I win, you must abdicate in my favor, and then you can go to Australia, or before a mast."

"You are a good fellow, Frank, but Nellie has started us on the road to Paradise, and I give you fair warning that I will win her wisdom, and her dear, little self, for my own, before another year if a fair fight with my laziness can vanquish the fiend."

"We shall see," said Frank with a manly candor in his tones, though he said nothing of any disposition to resign the prize.

A year went by. Richard Hardwick grew a heavy beard, wore a sixpenny straw hat, and became a bronze statue of Apollo, with a touch of Hercules. Frank, with wrought with him, but Dick always lifted the heavy end, held the plough in the hardest furrows, and spaded the heaviest garden beds. He was first up and last in bed, and his mother decided that "he had fulfilled his place, and deserved a laurel medal or a silver crown if ever a boy did."

Yes the old year was gone, laden with earnest endeavor, and therefore with joy. The glad Spring with its buds swelling with sweet life, its fragrant violets hiding among green leaves, the first song of the birds, and the darling May flowers had come.

Many a kind word, many a pleasant and encouraging deed had Nellie bestowed on the patient, hard working Dick. "What a transformation!" said she to her aunt, "Richard rises with the lark, and works like a beaver."

"Yes, my dear, Richard has found out that the early morn catches the bird. I think he has been reading in the Bible about the sluggard that begged in harvest in the cold, and ploughed and had nothing, and that the hand of the illustrious man maketh rich."

May day came and Frank and Richard gave a feast at Silver Spring. Nellie's sister Lucy was Queen of the May. Only the two families were present. Mrs. Nancy Nugent saw her two youngest daughters, the only ones unmarried, very highly distinguished on this festive occasion. But why the cottage should be decorated as for a wedding, or a betrothal, for so small a party as three Nugents and four Hardwicks, was rather surprising to Mrs. Hardwick and Mrs. Nugent. Frank and Richard fully understood the meaning of the feast they had made.

After supper Nellie with a hand that trembled a little, wrote seven names on seven slips of paper, and put them into a little silver urn. Then all the young people were requested to mix the slips as thoroughly as possible. Then Nellie took the urn to Richard Hardwick and said, "You will draw your lot, if you please Richard."

Richard drew forth a slip with a trembling hand. It contained only Nellie's name. He threw it away, laughing and drew another. It was the same. He threw this away. "The third and last," said Nellie, with the merry light in her eye. This time Richard's hand trembled more perceptibly, but a glad cry escaped him as he drew his own name.

"Just go on," said Nellie "and see who are your rivals." Richard obeyed and found his own name written four times, and Nellie's thrice. Richard's eyes sought Frank.

"I take no chances in your lottery," said Frank. "Lucy is going to have one and I am to take all the chances; and Lucy who was not yet seventeen, said, 'Not this year, Frank,' and she blushed very rosy red."

"May day next year," said Frank, and Lucy blushed more deeply.

"What a precious spoony I was," said Richard, "I thought I had a rival in Frank."

"Frank is wise," said Nellie, laughing.

Mrs. Hardwick just now began to comprehend that Richard had drawn Nellie in the lottery of marriage, and she remarked, "A good wife is rather to be chosen than what you call 'em, and her husband shall rise up and call her blessed."

The New York Times compares the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, with that of Frederick the Great at Hochkirch, and says Maj. Gen. Thomas likewise played his part with as much zeal, discretion, and courage as Frederick's Lieutenant-General, de Ziether, whose presence and intrepidity saved the Prussians from a greater disaster. Dann had 90,000 men, Frederick 43,000. The former took advantage of Frederick's confidence to deal him a "malicious blow." He attacked him by surprise, Oct. 14 1758, in a mountain region, and, with a loss of about 6,000 men and five Major Generals (just the number the rebels are reported to have had killed,) drove him from his position, with a loss of 9,000 men and 101 cannon. Yet, notwithstanding, the King made such a magnificent retreat that the Austrians did not dare to renew their attack. In a few days the Prussian army was as formidable as before the battle. Such, too, was Frederick's vigor and activity, that, despite this reverse and its attendant consequences, he was able to raise the siege of Neisse, drive the Austrians out of Silesia, relieve Dresden, besieged by the victorious Daun in person, and force him to fall back across his own (the Austrian) boundaries. With this analogy to Frederick, let us see if Rosecrans can emulate his after energy.

The Suez Canal is a bone over the possession of which England and France have been growling, and are continuing to growl. The Sultan's efforts to pacify this two most sincere allies' have been fruitless, and he has once more yielded to the British demand for the revocation of all the privileges accorded to the French company which would eventually have brought the canal under the control of the Government of France. Nubar Pasha has been sent to Paris as a special ambassador with two firmans; the first withdraws the land grants on the borders of the fresh water canal, and the second abolishes the system of forced labor on the Egyptian public works. The effect of these firmans will be to prevent the French from occupying the isthmian territory and to check the completion of the work. The Paris "Pays" says that Mons. Drouyn de Lhuys has openly taken sides with the French Company and demands the strict enforcement of the contract between the late Viceroy and the company. We do not see in what manner the difficulty can be compromised. Either France or England must take a backward step, or there will be trouble of a serious character.

Major General Hood.

Major General John B. Hood, of the rebel army, reported killed, was born in Kentucky, about the year 1832, and was consequently about 31 years of age when he was killed. He entered West Point as cadet during the year 1849, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1853. He was a classmate of Major General Schofield, Brigadier General Robert O. Taylor, Brigadier General Terrill, (killed at Perryville), Brigadier General Sheridan, commanding a division of Rosecrans' army; General H. H. Walker, of the rebel army, and others. On the 1st of July, 1853, he was brevetted second lieutenant of the Fourth United States infantry, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was transferred to the Second cavalry with the full rank of second lieutenant. He commanded a detachment and became distinguished in the conflict with the Comanches and Lipans near the head of the San Pedro river, in Texas, on the 20th of July, 1857. It was during this contest that he was severely wounded. On the 18th of August, 1858, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and was placed in charge of Camp Colorado, near San Antonio, Texas. He was in Texas at the breaking out of the rebellion and resigned his connection with the United States army on the 16th of April, 1861.

On leaving the cause of the Union he became at once connected with a rebel regiment as colonel, from which rank he was promoted to a brigadier general. He operated for some time in the vicinity of Norfolk, and after the capture of that place he occupied the line of Suffolk and the Blackwater. At the commencement of the present year he commanded a brigade of Longstreet's division, operating on the Peninsula, below Richmond, and when the rebel army under Lee was concentrated to face Gen. Hooker he was promoted to the rank of major general and placed in command of the First division of Gen. Longstreet's corps. With this command he took part in the famous battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the left arm, sufficiently to entirely deprive him of its use in the future. He had only resumed his command a few weeks, perhaps only days, when he was ordered to join Gen. Bragg in the Southwest.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PLAN OF DEALING WITH TRAITORS.—In the course of a most effective speech delivered in Philadelphia a few evenings since by Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, he remarked that:

"Three short resolutions were passed by the Continental Congress in '76. Every house in Philadelphia, occupied by suspected parties were searched for arms, and all arms were seized for the use of the Government. And it was enacted that all persons inimical to the cause of the government were to be seized and imprisoned."

"That was in the days of Washington and Jefferson. What abominable tyrants Knox and Hamilton must have been in the sight of copperhead reasoning! This doesn't sound like the copperhead Unionism of to-day. Is it right? Was it right to take up the innocent lamb, Vallandigham? If men are true they cannot take offense at this. It is only the traitor that it hurts. If the garment fits, put it right on. If the fathers of the country were right, we are right. Was it right to take men in overt act, arrest and secure them? Such men are more deserving of punishment than the innocent soldiers seduced by their pleading."

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Little an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jail of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, Auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick speech, lies in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of grayish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863—w&t&3m.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under general orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged.

To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of four hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance..... \$13 00

First installment of bounty..... 25 00

Premium..... 2 00

Total payment on muster..... 40 00

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty..... 50 00

4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid..... 75 00

IV. If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The term of service is three years or the war.

This is the only regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the only mounted Regiment which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this Regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise Companies or Battalions for the Regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the Regiment, their term of service and the Regiment with which they have been connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of thirty days is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this Regiment.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

Major 10th Ky. Cavalry,

Post Office: Frankfort, Kentucky.

Sept. 23, 1863—lm.

"Danville Tribune" copy 1 month and send bill to us for Major Brown, on first insertion.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS!

DEVOU & CO.,

83 & 85 PEARL STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE FINE MILLINERY GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WE are now prepared to offer for your inspection, a large and elegant stock of LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW, FUR, AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, HEAD DRESSES, BEYONDS, etc. including every description of MILLINERY GOODS. Our facilities for manufacturing

CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND MANTILLAS

from all the new fabrics, are such that we can supply them lower than you can get them elsewhere. Our stock of SHAWLS comprise all the novelties in both Foreign and Domestic.

Our buyers being constantly in New York, we will offer all Goods in our line at lowest market prices for Cash.

"A call before purchasing elsewhere, will result to your advantage." Respectfully,

DEVOU & CO.,

83 and 85 Pearl St., Cincinnati.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

We read with interest, and surprise, the leading editorial in the Journal, of the 5th inst., headed "Greivous Evils and The Remedy Applied." The evils referred to were, in general, connected with the illegal and unauthorized impressment of private property. In that article it is said that the growth of these evils "was opportunely arrested by the firm and enlightened commander of this District, and the whole deadly cluster was cut up by the roots." The "axe" with which General Boyle performed this operation is said to be his "General Order, No. 48," which is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 1ST DIVISION, 23d ARMY CORPS, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.

I. In order to prevent fraud and imposition, it is ordered that hereafter no horses or other property belonging to citizens in this District shall be impressed for the public service, unless specially authorized by orders from these Headquarters.

II. Officers and enlisted men in this District are hereby ordered not to seize horses or other property subject to capture, as it is the duty of Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals, and civil agents specially authorized by the Quartermaster's Department to make such seizures.

III. To prevent unnecessary trouble, expense, and oppression, it is ordered that citizens will not be arrested until the charges against them, together with the affidavits of two or more responsible persons sustaining the charges, are forwarded to Capt. Stephen E. Jones, A. D. C., Provost Marshal General of the District of Kentucky, at these Headquarters, when the order of arrest will be made.

IV. Unless specially ordered from these Headquarters, no officer or soldier in this command will assist in the execution of any civil writ, except when in the hands of a United States Marshal or United States Deputy Marshal.

V. Commandants of post-regiments and detachments will see that the requirements of this order are strictly complied with in their respective commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Journal expresses surprise that any loyal man who is "not of the school of Jenison and of Jim Lane," and who "is not a Jacobin, in fact, and a Jayhawker, at least in heart," should dissent from the policy announced in this General Order, and invites any one who complains of the order to state his objections thereto.

In the outset we cannot consent, on any grounds, to be classed with the "school of Jenison and of Jim Lane." To that school, and to its atrocious teachings we have ever been opposed, and we are entirely unable to understand why opposition to General Order No. 48 should be regarded as necessarily indicating Jacobinism, in fact, or Jayhawkerism, in heart. Here are our objections to General Order, No. 48:

1. Paragraph No. 1, of that order, prohibits the impressment of horses or other property of "citizens" for public service, "under any circumstances," unless specially authorized by orders from Gen. Boyle. How will this operate? A guerrilla band enters the State to plunder, rob, and murder. An infantry command is stationed near by, and the officer in charge is satisfied that he can catch them, if he will impress a few horses and go in pursuit. This officer may have the rank of Colonel, but he dare not take this necessary step to protect the people and punish robbers, without first writing to Gen. Boyle, and getting a special order to that effect. In the meantime towns have been sacked, and peaceable, quiet citizens robbed and murdered. Col. Gallup, of the 14th Kentucky Infantry, is in command in North Eastern Kentucky, the people of which suffer untold evils from guerrilla bands. He has a large section of the State to guard and protect. He is an officer of experience and character, but Gen. Boyle seems unwilling to entrust to his judgment the propriety of impressing horses and other property, when, in his opinion, the interest of the public service absolutely demand it. The same may be said in regard to other commanders, in distant and exposed parts of the State, which are not in easy and quick communication with the District Commander. Emergencies constantly arise when the action of a military commander should be prompt, decisive, and vigorous. If he acts unadvisedly, or indiscreetly, let him be held to a strict accountability. That is the true remedy.

2. Paragraph No. 2 prevents a Post-Commandant from seizing, even temporarily, property which he knows to be "subject to capture."

3. Paragraph No. 3 prevents the arrest of any citizen "until the charges against them, together with the affidavits of two or more responsible persons, sustaining the charges," are forwarded to district Headquarters. This we regard as practically offering a premium to disloyalty, and in a great measure prohibits the arrest of active and dangerous rebels. A Military Commandant, at a distant post, not in constant communication with District Headquarters cannot, under this order, arrest and detain, even for a moment, any citizen, under any circumstances, unless he can get "two or more responsible persons" to make affidavits, and not even then until he forwards the charges and affidavits to District Headquarters. A citizen may have been south, within the rebel lines—he may have entertained and fed guerrilla bandits and robbers—he may have engaged in correspondence with the rebels—he may be giving, secretly, "aid and comfort to the enemy"—he may be sowing the seed of discontent and mutiny amongst our soldiery—he may be an open, avowed, and noisy rebel, who is constantly using his influence to weaken the Union cause and paralyze the arm of the Government—all of these facts may be known to a military officer, yet the sacred person of this rebel cannot be touched even by a Colonel, unless

two or more responsible persons will make affidavits in support of the charges. This rebel is to go "unwhipt of justice," and be as free in his movements as the truest Union man in all the land, because somebody does not choose to make an affidavit against him, and thus make himself a mark for guerrilla-rebel vengeance. In these days, when citizens are "set upon" by their secret enemies who desire to be known as affidavit-makers, against their neighbors? What Union citizen desires to be thus made a mark for rebel vengeance? If General Boyle's order does not go to this extent, we confess that we entirely misunderstand its purport. We hope that we do, for we feel confident that "General Order, No. 48," will carry joy to the heart of every rebel in Kentucky. Indeed we have reason to know that the policy of that order has induced great excitement in various parts of the State amongst Union men who are not "of the school of Jenison and Jim Lane." It has emboldened rebels to say and do more than they have heretofore dared to say and do, and they now feel that they have a protecting power, both as to their persons and property, which will in future deter any one, citizen or officer, from molesting them. With the profound respect for the wisdom and intelligence of the editors of the Louisville Journal, we must beg leave to dissent from the policy of "General Order, No. 48," and to express the opinion that its issue will raise a "storm" amongst the Union men of Kentucky which cannot be quelled, except by the withdrawal of that order, and the inauguration of a different policy.

While, in every view, we are opposed to any policy which is calculated to oppress the citizen, we are also opposed to any policy which leads rebel citizens to believe that they will receive any protection except what the United States authorities feel disposed to give them, of their own accord, and which is demanded by the "proprieties" of civilized warfare. "General Order, No. 48," will have the effect of protecting Kentucky rebels who have invited an invasion of our State and attempted to drag us under the rule of Jeff. Davis. Of course that order was intended to control the arresting of rebel citizens, because no one has often heard of a Union citizen being improperly or otherwise arrested. If anything has yet been accomplished by dealing tenderly with Kentucky rebels, we do not know what it is. They are the meanest of all rebels, for, professing to be "State rights men," they will not abide by the oft-expressed voice of their fellow-citizens, but flaunt their treason in the faces of their Union fellow-citizens. One of the evil effects of placing rebel Kentuckians upon an equality with Union men, is the possession by rebels of large interests in Government contracts. So fashionable has treason and sympathy with treason become, that in Louisville, and in every part of the State, Government contractors are partners with open, avowed rebels. We know of men who are in favor of "no-more-men-and-money," and who are opposed to the war against the rebellion, engaged in buying horses and mules for our army, and are becoming rich off of a Government they are trying to destroy. And why should not they be placed upon an equality with Union men, if a military officer dare not interfere with their liberty, until "two or more responsible persons" make affidavits against them? Why should they not be treated with "distinguished consideration," when their liberty and their property is as sacred in the eyes of the military authorities, as the liberty and property of the best Union man in the State?

We wish it to be understood, distinctly, that we do not impute improper motives to General Boyle. He has doubtless acted from conscientious convictions of duty. His error, is an error of judgment. But, conceiving it to be our duty to protest against it, we have done so with candor, and, we hope, with proper respect to the District Commander. We hope to see General Order, No. 48, withdrawn, and a different policy inaugurated. The Union men of Kentucky will demand it, and send to the Federal capital, doubtless, such remonstrances as will affect that end.

Flags for the 23d Kentucky Regiment.

Mr. J. D. Pollard is receiving subscriptions for the new flags to be presented to the 23d Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. D. W. Lindsey. The amount already subscribed is but little more than half the amount necessary to pay for them. We trust that the citizens of Franklin county will call and contribute forthwith.

BUTCHERY AND ROBBERY OF UNION MEN NEAR MT. STERLING, KY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date of September 30, furnishes an account of a terrible massacre which took place in Montgomery county, on the night of the 29th. Eastern Kentucky seems doomed to continued trouble, particularly Mt. Sterling and vicinity. The details of this last horrid affair are thus given by the Commercial's correspondent:

On night before last, some twenty or thirty rebels were in Sharpsburg and vicinity, and stole some fifteen horses, and also robbed Union men of some money and clothing. Scouts made vain and fruitless efforts to get on their trail during yesterday, and it was supposed they had left again.

On last night, among other scouting parties which left post, was a small party of fifteen men belonging to Captain Cockerell, of the 47th Kentucky mounted infantry. They took the pike east of this place, leading to the rebel lines. After having gone several miles, they divided out, six going one way and five the other. The five were soon after surprised and surrounded by some twenty rebels and taken prisoners. They then took them several miles further to a bridge and ordered them to form in line and prepare to die. After being ranged, they were all shot in the head with pistols and guns and all killed except one, whom they left for dead. Their names were Press.

Charles Little, killed, and Robert Nicholas, dangerously wounded—mortally.

This was about ten o'clock at night. They first robbed them of all their money and valuables, then left them and came on a mile this way, to Camargo, a little hamlet, and gutted the new store of Peter Anderson of twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods. They then struck out in the country for the houses of leading Union men, and commenced pillaging and robbing them of nearly everything, threatening to kill on the least movement of resistance. A number of the Union men then went after to kill *got wind* of what was out, and fortunately escaped.

Among these was Captain John Evans, who lately escaped them, and whom they certainly would have killed had they caught him. In this way they carried on until they reached the residence of Esquire Jacob Stephens, some thirteen miles from town, whom they brutally murdered in his own house. Mr. Stephens was one of the most quiet and best citizens of our county—though firm and uncompromising in his loyalty, he was not supposed to have a personal enemy even among the rebels.

The dead have just been brought in, and presented a horrible appearance. They were all born and raised some fifteen miles from the scene of this murder. They first came to this town as refugees—being driven from their homes by the rebels. I have lately joined the 47th Kentucky Infantry, with the privilege of being mounted to scout through Eastern Kentucky. The horrible affair has, of course, created the most intense excitement, and the most deadly vengeance is threatened against all rebels and their sympathizers. There is a deep and silent determination on the part of the Union men to inaugurate a new policy.

Many of the men belonging to this gang of murderers were raised in this and the adjoining counties, and have been in the rebel army from the beginning. They seemed to have been perfectly posted about everything. Where did they get their information? Where did they feed? Where do they stay in daytime? These are questions now universally asked.

The Louisville Journal, of October 9, in addition to the foregoing, says, we learn from citizens of Montgomery, who have arrived in this city since the occurrence above related, that the Union men of the neighborhood, in retaliation, have burned the village called Ticktown, and killed a man by the name of Greenwade, who was charged with harboring the desperadoes who committed the terrible offense complained of. Greenwade had been in the rebel army, but had quit it, and was a resident of Ticktown.

TRAIN CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS ON THE LEBANON BRANCH RAILROAD.—It would seem that a regular system of guerrilla warfare had been inaugurated in Kentucky. Not a day has passed during the present week that we have not had to record outrages perpetrated by these highwaymen, who are perambulating the State, and each day adds to the boldness of their outrages. Governor Bramlette has not been a moment too early in calling upon the loyal citizens of Kentucky to arm in the defense of their State and their homes. The designs of the enemy should be thwarted by just such vigorous measures as Governor Bramlette has adopted.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the Louisville-bound train on the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was captured at New Hope, twenty miles from the junction, by that celebrated bushwhacker, Capt. Richardson. The road was so obstructed by the rebels as to throw the train off the track, and after it had run off they fired into it, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. Richardson then made a demand for the surrender of the train. In the helpless condition of the passengers, they could do nothing more than yield to his demand. After the surrender, however, all the passengers were robbed of their clothing, money, and other valuables, the cars were all set on fire and destroyed, the locomotive disabled, and the track torn up for a short distance. The utmost indignity was offered the passengers, and outrages were perpetrated of that stealing, cut-throat character which characterize these scions of the chivalry. The locomotive was so disabled as to be rendered useless without the most expensive repairs.

We have not learned the number of passengers on the captured train. We understand, however, they were all paroled and allowed to depart—most of them minus coats, boots, and money. After doing all the damage they could, the rebels lay in the direction of Lebanon.—*Lou. Jour., Oct. 9.*

CAPTURE OF GLASGOW.—As we anticipated the reports in reference to the capture of Glasgow have been greatly exaggerated. The facts, as we gather them from a reliable source, are as follows: The Federals were attacked in the middle of the night, and so sudden was the onslaught upon them that they were thrown into confusion, and many of the men fled. Major Martin, however, with the greatest coolness and gallantry, seized a Henry rifle, and, from his hotel, fired sixteen shots into the ranks of the enemy, wounding several who were carried off by the rebels, and finally, with the assistance of Lieut. Chenoweth, who also bore himself with the greatest gallantry, compelled the guerrillas to retreat. Before retreating, however, they succeeded in capturing about ninety men and an equal number of horses, with fifty or sixty muskets. After they had fallen back Major Martin rallied his men and gave pursuit, overtaking and engaging the enemy a short distance from the town, and recapturing all the horses, guns and other property taken from him.

Major Martin's men, the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, were all raw recruits, and many of them had not yet been mustered into the service. Under all the circumstances, no officer ever bore himself more gallantly. Lieut. Chenoweth is also entitled to the highest praise for the coolness and bravery he displayed. The rebels, in their retreat, left a First Lieutenant on the field, who fell under the terrific rifle of Major Martin. He died on Wednesday at Royalty's hotel, in Glasgow.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.—Richardson's rebel guerrillas last week made a raid into Metcalfe county, and burned Ray & Grinstead's gristmill and woolen factory. They also stole a number of horses, burned the houses of citizens, destroyed grain, and committed other outrages.

About the same time, Savage's guerrillas made a raid on the German settlement in Monroe county, and stole a large number of horses and mules, besides robbing the Union citizens of money and other property. Since then these guerrillas have robbed the post-office at Centre Point. They also robbed

an old negro, belonging to a Mr. Casey, of all his money. This is but a sample of the outrages now being perpetrated by the rebels in that section of the State.

GREAT BATTLE WITH SIOUX INDIANS.—The Minnesota Massacre Revenged.—A correspondent, writing from Fort Pierre, Dacotah Territory, to the St. Louis Democrat, under date of September 16th, gives the following account of a great victory gained by General Sully over the Sioux Indians at White Stone Hills, Dacotah:

General Sully met the Indians, about 2,500 strong, on the 3d of September, something like two hundred miles north of Fort Pierre, where an engagement ensued. The Indians were overhauled by a part of the 6th Iowa Cavalry about three o'clock P. M., who occupied two hours in deploying the enemy in various ways, patiently awaiting the arrival of the command. The enemy were under cover in a ravine running north and south. The General formed a section of his force and the battery on the north; the 6th Iowa fell in line of battle on the east side of the ravine, and the 2d Nebraska Cavalry on the west side. The 2d Nebraska opened fire on the enemy immediately, which was kept up by both regiments until night set in. The 2d Nebraska, after the third round, advanced to within thirty yards of the enemy and poured round after into the conglomerated mass of Indians, squaws, papooses, ponies, and dogs, the mingled noise of which was the most hideous that ever racked human ears.

The Indians fought like demons, but over-shot us. The firing gradually ceased as the night advanced. During the night the enemy escaped, leaving everything they possessed in the world on the battle field, even their squaws and children. It is estimated that their loss of personal property is greater to them than the destruction of the city of New York would be to us. In the morning we found the enemy's dead and wounded in every direction. As many as three hundred were killed, and the wounded innumerable. Our loss, thus far, was about forty killed and wounded. On the 4th, our scouts overhauled the enemy on several occasions, resulting in spirited fights, losing now and then a man. On the 5th, the detachment sent to the north were driven in, with a loss of six killed. The 2d Nebraska was immediately ordered to pursue the enemy, which they did, overtaking a part of them about seven miles from camp, where a short engagement took place, resulting in killing six Indians. Our loss, one killed and one wounded. This was the last we saw of them.

We met unmistakable evidence of utter demoralization and precipitate flight. Our loss during the three days' fighting amounts to sixty-one killed and wounded. Among the killed is the Adjutant of the 6th Iowa Cavalry. We have taken over three hundred prisoners. Chiefs are coming in every day and giving themselves up. We have taken thousands of small articles, such as gowns, bonnets, household and kitchen furniture, books, and articles of small value that these murdering scoundrels took from the Minnesota people last fall.

The New York Herald publishes a letter dated at Paris, which retails some curious diplomatic gossip. The writer affirms that when Napoleon sent in his message to the Chambers, immediately after the attempt made by the United States Government to block up Charleston harbor by means of the stone fleet, the secessionists confidently expected that he would denounce it as an outrage upon the rights of the civilized world. They were greatly astonished and disappointed to find that he did nothing of the kind, as Mr. Sillidell, the rebel envoy, had predicted that he would come out very boldly. It seems, accordingly, to the writer, that Sillidell had bribed Moequard, the Emperor's private secretary, a man utterly destitute of principle, but possessing much influence with his employer, to procure the insertion of the unfriendly paragraph in the message—Sillidell believing that Moequard could bring this about, and the latter showing him what he declared was a rough draft of the message, which was as hostile toward the United States as could be desired. Sillidell was so elated with this that, as above stated, he boasted of the good time coming. This reached Minister Dayton's ears, who, knowing Moequard's weakness for money, outbid the rebel ambassador, and gained a promise from Moequard that the message should be friendly. It is believed that the secretary took pay from both sides, without ever consulting or advising with the Emperor. That he does such things is well known, the Emperor enjoyed every joke in his satiric way hugely, and never objecting to any act by which his personal retainers can make money, so long as the State receives no injury. Whatever basis of truth the story may contain—and we are disposed to regard the quantity as exceedingly small—it is believed in Paris, and is a fertile subject for discussion in court circles.

THE DICTATOR.—The iron-clad Dictator is rapidly progressing at the Delamater Iron Works, in New York. The engines and turret machinery are all in. The boilers will be put in place on the launch, which is expected to take after the 15th of November. At present four hundred workmen are employed constantly on her. Her length is 320 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; and 50 feet depth of hold. The ram extends 30 feet. The propeller is the largest in the world in one cast, being 21½ feet in diameter. Her armor, also, is the heaviest of any vessel afloat, being 13 inches thick, of solid iron in plates and bars, against a white oak back, 3 feet 9 inches thick. The turret will be 16½ inches thick, in two courses, each course 4 inches thick, between which are segments of iron. Her armament will consist of two smooth-bore Ericsson guns, using 80 pounds of powder to a shot, and throwing a shell of 400 pounds weight. The ventilation is obtained by means of a revolving fan, drawing the air from the deck and circulating it throughout the vessel in greater or less quantity. The Dictator is designed for fast sailing.

The Confederate General Walker who was lately wounded in a duel in Arkansas with Gen. Marmaduke, has since died.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, October 9, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Barclay vs Breckinridge, &c., Fayette, reversed.

ORDERS.

Leg. & Dan. R. R. Co., vs Cin. & Lex. R. R. Co., Fayette; response to petition for rehearing delivered and petition overruled.

Rodes vs Letcher's ex'rs, Fayette; argued by Judge Robertson, for appellee, and argument concluded by Hunt, for appellant. And then the Court adjourned until Court in course.

It is ordered that appeals, suits, and motions, now pending, and not otherwise disposed of, in the court, be, and the same are hereby continued until the next term of this Court.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, October 9th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The State of Kentucky is infested in many quarters with armed guerrillas, outlaws at once to their country and humanity. Every day brings tidings of the enormities they commit, of murders of innocent citizens and disabled soldiers, of robberies of banks, sacking of towns and wholesale destruction of property, yet the citizens of this Commonwealth, disregarding the exhortations of the military authorities, and unmoved by the destruction of the lives and property of their neighbors, view, with apathetic indifference, the occurrence of these horrors, accumulating every day.

It is therefore proclaimed and ordered, that, unless at least one Volunteer Company is organized under the provisions of the State Guard Law, as directed by General Order, No. 1, from these Headquarters, and reported to this department within fifteen days, from each county in the State, a draft will be immediately enforced. The State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction.

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once to these Headquarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel under the State Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue for them.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

Oct. 9, 1863-2w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-te.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. TRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853. August 12 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ABEL J. GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-te.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 10th day of October, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Berry, Mrs. Kittie Long, William Chapman, Rev. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Ann Daniels, John Peyton, W. P. Durall, Miss Mattie Sheldon, W. C. (2) Eli, Miss Mary B. Smith, Mitchell Skeets, Charles (2) Hulet, Wilson Tucker, Mrs. Catherine Hutcherson, Robert Tucker, Miss Norrie Hay, G. W. Thornton, John Hawkins, Mrs. Martha Jones, Marcus

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

October 12, 1863-1t.

COOK WANTED.

I WISH to hire a good COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to A. G. HODGES. Oct. 9, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863-tf.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

CIRCULAR.

OUR Stages will run during the suspension of the Railroad as follows:

A four Horse Coach will leave Frankfort MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Louisville.

A Bus will leave same point TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, for Louisville.

These conveyances will leave each morning at 7 o'clock.

Through Fare..... \$4 50

To Shelbyville..... 2 00

Passengers going through to have the preference as to seats. Stage Office at Capital Hotel.

BECKLEY, NEEL & SHACKELFORD. Oct. 9, 1863-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of August, 1863, a negro by calling himself WESLEY. He is about 15 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. E. C.

Oct. 9, 1863-1m.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863-tf.

Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river.

CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES.

150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit.

I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glen's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises, I will give a good bargain.

WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.

Oct. 7, 1863-wktwina.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 6 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Oct. 7, 1863-1m.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky.

STATEMENT		
OF THE CONDITION OF THE		
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,		
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the		
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance		
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the		
Business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved		
3d March, 1856.		
The name of the corporation is AETNA IN-		
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at		
Hartford, Connecticut.		
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOU-		
SAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.		
ASSETS.		
Real Estate unencumbered.	Per Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank,	\$87,963 18	
Cash in the hands of Agents	88,990 92	
and in transit,	111,968 05	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,	\$44,000	39,000 00
semi-annual interest,		
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,	3,500	4,060 00
semi-annual interest,		
N. Y. Central Railroad,		
(Convert.) Mortgage Bonds,	10,000	12,200 00
7 per cent, semi-annual		
interest,		
Cleveland & T. Railroad,		
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	27,750 00
7 per cent, semi-annual		
interest,		
Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,		
(G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	27,250 00
7 per cent, semi-annual		
interest,		
Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,		
(2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	25,500 00
7 per cent, semi-annual		
interest,		
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d		
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	25,500 00
7 per cent, semi-annual		
interest,		
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage		
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-		
annual interest,	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,	38,000	41,800 00
semi-annual interest,		
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,	30,000	32,400 00
semi-annual interest,		
N. J. R. & T. R. R.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,	19,000	19,000 00
semi-annual interest,		
Conn. River Railroad Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,	10,000	10,400 00
semi-annual interest,		
Little Miami Railroad Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,	3,000	3,360 00
semi-annual interest,		
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent,	10,000	12,100 00
semi-annual interest,		
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per		
cent, semi-annual int.,	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,		
6 per cent, semi-annual	25,000	29,250 00
interest,		
New York City Bonds, 6 per		
cent, quarterly,	75,000	80,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per		
cent, semi-annual interest,	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent,	26,000	26,000 00
semi-annual interest,		
Town of Hartford, Bonds,		
(1853 & 1858, 6 per cent,	60,000	67,200 00
annual interest,		
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6		
per cent, semi-annual int.,	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds		
1873, 5 per cent, semi-	205,000	206,900 00
annual interest,		
United States Coupon Bonds		
1881, 6 per cent, semi-	125,000	135,000 00
annual interest,		
United States (2-20) Cou-		
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent,	100,000	100,000 00
semi-annual interest,		
U. S. Treasury Notes, [Au-		
gust 7-10 per cent, semi-	57,300	60,165 00
annual interest,		
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent,	10,000	10,500 00
semi-annual interest,		
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent,	31,000	35,650 00
quarterly interest,		
N. J. State Stock, 6 per		
cent, semi-annual interest,	15,000	15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per		
cent, semi-annual interest,	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent,		
semi-annual interest,	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per		
cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per		
cent, semi-annual interest,	76,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State		
of Connecticut, with ac-		
credited interest,	101,520 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance		
Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863,	18,630	15,836 00
500 Shares Hartford and N.		
Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R.		
R. Co. Stock,	25,000	26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Wor-		
cester R. R. Co. Stock,	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co.		
Stock,	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Union Bk's S'tk,		
Waterbury, Conn.,	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk,		
Stafford Springs, Conn.,	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk,		
Providence, R. I.,	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares New York Bk's S'tk,		
Boston, Mass.,	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's		
Stock, Boston, Mass.,	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares Bk of the State		
Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank		
Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank		
Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Me-		
chanics Bk's S'tk, Phila.	20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Aetna Bk's S'tk,		
Hartford, Conn.,	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hart'd		
Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock,		
Hartford, Conn.,	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's		
Stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank		
Stock, Hartford, Conn.,	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Me-		
chanics Bk's S'tk, Hart-		
ford, Conn.,	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk,		
Hartford, Conn.,	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Man-		
ufacturers Bk's S'tk, Hart-		
ford, Conn.,	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk,		
Hartford, Conn.,	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk,		
Hartford, Conn.,	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's		
ing Co. S'tk, Hart'd, Conn.,	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk,		
N. Y. City,	40,000	42,000 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk,		
N. Y. City,	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank		
S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	32,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drov-		
ers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk,		
N. Y. City,	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of South		
Stock, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of Commerce		
Stock, N. Y. City,	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk,		
N. Y. City,	10,000	10,000 00
300 Shares Bk of Albany,		
Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank		
Stock, N. Y. City,	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk,		
N. Y. City,	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's		
Stock, N. Y. City,	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex.		
Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's		
Stock, N. Y. City,	40,000	46,000 00
920 Shares Merchants Bank		
Stock, N. Y. City,	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co.		
Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk,	30,000	31,800 00
New York City,		
200 Shares North River Bk's	10,000	10,500 00
Stock, N. Y. City,		
300 Shares Bank of N. Y.	30,000	35,400 00
Stock, N. Y. City,		
200 Shares Bk North Amer-	20,000	21,600 00
ica S'tk, N. Y. City,		
200 Shares Bank of the Re-	20,000	21,600 00
public S'tk, N. Y. City,		
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk,	20,000	20,000 00
New York City,		
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk,	10,000	10,600 00
New York City,		
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk,	10,000	11,200 00
N. Y. City,		
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk,	20,000	23,600 00
N. Y. City,		
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and	15,000	31,500 00
Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City,		
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.	10,000	20,000 00
Stock, N. Y. City,		
Total assets of Company...	\$2,952,248 85	
LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not		
due to banks and other creditors...	None.	
Loans adjusted and not due...	\$ 5,623 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or		
waiting for further proofs...	137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are		
small, for printing, &c.		
Total liabilities...	\$142,735 95	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,		
HARTFORD COUNTY,		
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius		
J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA IN-		
SURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn,		
depose and say, each for himself says, that the fore-		
going is a full, true and correct statement of the		
affairs of the said Company—that the said In-		
surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least		
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND		
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in		
Stocks and Bonds; that the above described		
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for		
the benefit of any individual exercising authority		
in the management of said Company, nor for any		
other person or persons whatever; and that they		
are the above described officers of the said Aetna		
Insurance Company.		
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.		
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a		
Justice of the Peace in and for said		
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,		
this 2d day of July, 1863.		
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,		
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy		
of the original on file in this office.		
{L.S.} my hand and affixed my official seal, the		
2d day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,		
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.		
No. 20, Renewal.]		
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of		
the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.,		
at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this		
office the statements and exhibits required by the		
provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate		
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-		
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown		
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said		
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at		
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as		
required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent		
as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to		
transact business of insurance at his office in		
Frankfort for the term of one year from the		
date hereof. But this license may be revoked		
if it shall be made to appear to the undersig-		
ned that since the filing of the statements above		
referred to, the available capital of said Company		
has been reduced below one hundred and fifty		
thousand dollars.		
{L.S.} In testimony whereof, I have set my		
hand the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.		
The following is a list of licensed Aetna agents		
in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1,		
1863:		
James W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.		
Walter Alexander, Lexington, Meade.		
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.		
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.		
James A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.		
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.		
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.		
Alex. S. McDevor, Danville, Boyle.		
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.		
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon.		
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.		
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.		
Charles H. Hays, Glasgow, Scott.		
Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.		
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.		
Stephen Powers, Havesville, Hancock.		
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.		
James W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.		
Abner O. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.		
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.		
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.		
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason.		
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.		
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.		
John A. White, Nicholasville, Jessamine.		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.		
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.		
Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon.		
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.		
Ingr. D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.		
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.		
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.		
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.		
Abner M. Boyer, Versailles, Woodford.		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.		
July 20-2w.		

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for terms of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.
I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery. Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.
CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had a small scar on his forehead, but shows no marks of it; is a native of Kentucky, and is a native of the State of Tennessee; rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be casimere coat, light pants, grey denims, and will wear about 140 pounds.
JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark denims, light pants, grey denims, short, low crown black hat, walks erect, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.
W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua B. Burtett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the Jail of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weight about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.
In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
B. M. BURETT.
December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice:
Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said BELL is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and nervous unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.
July 15, 1863-wktn 3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-wktn 3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOOT. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 10, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 145 pounds. Says he belongs to some